DATES.

Centre Point, Ark., Pillaged by

Militia. Citizens Outraged and Mur-

Spain Decides Againt Republicanism.

Garibaldi Coming to America.

First Day of the New Orleans Races.

WASHINGTON. Legal Tender Notes called in Payment

on the Public Debt, etc. ASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Under the recent circular from the Treasury depart-ment requiring financial agents to send in for redemption, certain descriptions of legal tender notes. A very large amount as been received. The Secretary of the arrested and lodged in jail. Treasury in his financial report will show the expenditure on the public debt socount of \$848,500,000 which includes re

The Librarian of Congress has caused to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol, a statue of Alexander Hamilton, heroic size, executed in Italy, by Horatio Stone of this city, under an order of Congress. The Herald's Washington special says the terms of the proctocal now in the proposed monument to M. Bouder in the hands of President Johnson, are in general just as our Washington commissioners is to be four instead of three, two to be appointed by each side. Each one of the Alabama claims must be decided unanimously or referred to an arbitrator. The government considers this a day or two since. protocol is equivolent to a concession or the part of England that her conduct i recognizing the Rebels as belligerents shall

passed on in arbitration. Judges Nelson and Blotchford have disagreed on legal points involved in the Rosenburg naturalization case, and the questions are to be submitted to the United Supreme Court at the next term Judge Nelson to day granted an order requiring plaintiffs and defendants in the Eric case to show cause why, on Monday, the order of Judge Blotchford, appointing Jay Gould Receiver, should be Full argument will be had that day, while the Judge will also decide a quell disorders there. motion to show cause why Aug. Belmont cannot be made a purty to the suit in the United States Court

NEW YORK. Nominations for City Officers-Opin-

ions of Mr. Boutwell, etc NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- The Demo cratic Union Executive Committee, at Ma sonic Hall, last evening, nominated Fred erick A. Conkling for Mayor, and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel, to place of Jno, Kelly and Abraham P. Lawrence, declined. The Constitutional Union Convention also nominated Mr. Conkling Schuyler Colfax, Vice President elect, 1 now sejourning in this city. He spent Thank-giving Day in Brooklyn, the guest of Berjamin W. Delamater. In the eve ning an entertainment was given in honor of the Speaker and his wife, in which a large number of prominent citizens assiste and the gentleman received many congratulations on two happy events of his life, viz: His marriage with Miss Wade and his election to the Vice Presidency. Mr. Colfax will leave for Washington to-mor

A correspondent has had a conversation with Congressman Boutwell, who, in an swer to inquiries, stated that he should advocate the exaction of more stringent measures of reconstruction in Virginia, Missiscippi and Texas, than had been required from the other States. He believed by advancing prosperity, and not by legis- a republic, and that the Cortex soon to lation. As to the suffrage question, he was meet will surely propose a form of monarof the opinion that Congress had the power | chy. to declare who may vote for Presidentia Electors, Senators and Congressmen, if not the power to regulate the entire question of

Judge Cordoza has is ued an injunction restraining Judge Davis from acting as Receiver at Eric, while the report as to by Gould seemed founded on the action of Judge Nelson, as before stated. An ther report is that the Legislature will finally settle the whole matter by the passage of some new act. As the Legislature lors not meet for some time, this report i at least premature. Quiet reigns at Exic headquarters, which were wide open to day, and Mr. Gould, in reply to an it quiry, said everything was going on a business of the office-that Mr. Davis can not act: he is so bound with stays, and it his (Gould's) opinion does not propose t act. Davis was in the office five minute

last week, but not since.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The ticket office of the New York Central railroad in this city, was broken into by bu glars last night. The safe was opone with keys and about \$3000 in money taken There is no ciue to the burglars.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Work of Construction Goes Rapidly Forward. St. Letts, Nov. 28,-Senator Stews and family, from Nevada, arrived at Salt Lake Thuesday, on youte for Washington D. C. He represents the Contral Pacific railroad completed 435 miles East of Sac ramento, and a gap of only 400 miles between that road and the Union Pacific

NEW ORLEANS.

Pirst Day of the Races. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—There was large attendance at the opening races to day over Metaire Course. The stake was for all ages, dash of a mile and a half, carry thirty pounds; purse \$400. Bis narck beat Transit and Tom Green. Tim

beste, \$2,500 entrance, Alabama entere-Bayonet; Missouri entered Sundown La laiana entered Gilroy. Envonet won. The following is the summary: Bayonet 1-2-1: Gilrov 2 1-2; Sundown 3 3-3 Time 6:20 6:24, 6:24). Weather fine, cool and bracing; track very heavy. Prominent furf men were present from all sections, and the betting all one way - ilayonet being the fa-

In the New Orleans District Court yes In the New Orleans District Court ve-terday, the District Attorney informed the given out and that he had sent his wife to court that Chief Justice Chase had dis-Darrell ordered the oath to be adminis tered as required before the war.

RICHMOND

An Old Whisky Bill to be Paid, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28 - The Rich mond Circuit Court to day give judgment owinst the city for \$15,000 worth a whisky, which was destroyed by order o the City Council on the night of the evacuation in 1865. About 3,000 barrels were destroyed, for all of which the city will have to pay.

GEORGIA.

with two companies of the 16th Infantry above Third, burned theday. The buildarrived here this morning, and will remain until after the municipal election, Ogden as office of mallable from works, Northern Transfer company's line. No next Wednesday."

NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICA

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1868.

Clayton's Mititia Sack a Town and Murder In Citizens. MEMPHIS, Nov. 28 .- The Appeal's As-10th a body of two hundred men, claiming o be militia, cutered the town of Cent , Sevier county, and arrewed all the outs. They marched them into a open field and placed a guard over them, and then proceeded to sack the town, after which they left. Next day the citizens of he adjaining county flocked into town and a meeting was golten up to express the sen-timents of the people in regard to the outrage. While the meeting was progressing the same body of men dashed into the own and opened an indiscriminate fire upon the assembly, shooting down a numper, and then arresting three of the oldes and best citizens, named Hester, Anderson and Gilbert, carried them out to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession

ARKANSAS.

of the town MEMPHIS.

Arrest of a New York Swindler-Departure of Troops for Texas, etc. MEMPHIS, Nov. 28 .- J. Augustus Marsh, late of the firm of Temple & Marsh, brokers in Wall street, for whom a reward was offered for alleged swindling in bonds, was arrested here this afternoon en route to Cuba. He is held to await the requisition of the Governor of New York. Fifteen thousand dollars in bonds were found on him.

Eight companies of the Twenty-ninth nfantry, under Gen. Wilcox, left this Sternoon on the steamer Ruth for the contier of Texas. An affray took place this morning o Sutler street between two negroes named Steve Graysen and Anderson Colbert,

which resulted in the shooting and mor-

FOREIGN.

Paris, Nov. 28,-The Patrie says the lorps Legislatif will meet on the 4th of January next. The publisher of the Celtic Progress newspaper has been fined 500 francs and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing a list of subscriptions for the

selery of Mount Martre. The Patric, of vesterday, says there is stated recently, except that the number of large faction in Spain who favor the formation of a Triumvirate for five years. VIENNA, Nov. 28 .- An American vessel with arms on board, designed for the us of the Walischians, passed up the Danube

FLORENCE, Nov. 28 .- Dispatches have been received announcing that Mount Æina is in a state of eruption. MADRID, Nov. 28 .- There have bee many Republican demonstrations throughont Spain within a few days.

FLORENCE, Nov. 28 .- Quite a serious outbreak occurred at Boulogna, and new troubles are feared. The disturbance originated through a refusal of the peacants pay their taxes. Ten persons have been killed, and several badly wounded. VIENNA, Nov. 28 .- Reinforcemen + have seen sent to the Province of Beier via

LONDON, Nev. 28 .- A correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette says Garibaidi is America This conclusion has been arof Mezzini and his friends, consequent on the General's failure in the Roman insurrection last year.

ENGLAND.

Honors to Minister Johnson-Mr. Disrneil Beclines the Peerage. LONDON, Nov. 25.-Great preparation are being made at Birmingham for the re ception of Reverdy Johnson on Wednesday next. John Bright and others will

speak on the occasion. The dinner to Mr. Johnson which was intemplated by the Working Mens' So ety of this city, has been abandoned Benjamin Disraeli declined the Peerage. His wife has been created Vis-cour ess of Beaconfields.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-The press unitcommending Distaeli's refusal of the Peerage and its homage on his wife. The on journals also enlogize the career t the Premier.

SPAIN.

The Charces Against a Republican MADRID, Nov. 28 .- The government his that specie payment can be hostened only try is antagonistical to the establishment of

CUBA.

The War Against the Insurgents HAVANA, ov. 28 .- The first battalio volunteers leaves to-morrow for the seat war. It is reported that the insurre onists have burned the plantation of Col Acosta, who commanded a battalion of olunteers. It is reported that Gen Espeder, of the revolutionists, had men executed who were eaught robbing and committing incendiarism. Espedes, previous to the attack and repulse at Massalinino, recommeded that he women and children should leave town. The confidence of the people and Capt. Gen. Lersundi in the speedy termination of the war, is increasing. Another outtalion of volunteers will march to Hal quen during the coming week.

GRANT.

Interview with the President Elect-His Polley Foreshadowed. Washington, Nov. 27.-The idea prealent that Gen. Grant is always tacit s quite erroneous. There are persons with whom he converses freely on politics as all ther topics. To day in an interview with est accruing." a friend he said he thought the result of the lection had a salutary effect on the country, and that already it was quieting He apprehended no trouble a the future, and believed the conition of the country will soon show improvement. He said he was desirons of ence, but that so far as he was concerned, the rights of all classes of people and communitive should be respected. Also, refering incidentally to the fourteenth constituonal amendment, he said after next census, in accordance with its provisions, Kentucky and Maryland would suffer loss of representation if they refused to allow negroes the right of suffrage. "It will be a otter pill for them," continued the General, "but I reckon they will have to stand

INCIDENT AND ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, Nov 58-The Time! Pough keepsic dispatch says: It has been now ascertained that the victim of the recent mysterious roadside murder is Mrs. Smith, wife of Jacob Smith, of Wurabarough, Sullivan country. He s arted from home on Saturday at one P. M. in a one horse wagon with his wife, proposing to take her to Olive, Ulster county, to visit her daughter who he professed to her had been hadly burt and wished her immediate presence. He returned to Wurtzborough jurors, and back for the children to take them to the ill-informed, ranting fanatic had written found that he had carried off every thing | discretitable to its author. in the house except one old trunk which was opened and in it was found a remnant of a piece of goods which is exactly simi lar to the dress found on the murdered woman. Since Smith left with the children nothing has been definitely heard of them. The children were those of his wife by a former husband.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 28.-A steam boiler in Reid's soap factory exploded this other Revenue officers, and the impropriety morning, carrying away the south wall of appointing one brother to supervise the the building and damaging adjoining property considerably. An employee named Cahill was instantly killed.

Federal Troops to Preserve the Peace. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28 .- The auctio AUGUSTA, Nov. 28 - Gen. Sweeny, store of Leeds & Co., on Arch street was damaged by water.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. NEWS OF THE DAY. SENATE. A Denver dispatch says that the city

has been infested with desperate charac-NASHVILLE, Nov. 28, 1868. Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M. Speaker ters driven from the towns on the Pacific railroad by the vigilants. Senter in the chair and seventeen members On the night of the 23d a mob of twenty men took from the Denver jail a man named T. H. Musgrove, charged with By Mr. Keith, the following resolutions

WHEREAS, His Excellency, the Goverhorse-stealing, and hung him. to convening this General Assembly in ex-The Dispatch says one thousand bushtra session, appoint a new Board of Direcels of California wheat have just been tors of the Penitentiary, and in his message received by one of the mills at Richexpressly indicated the necessity of adopting measures for the adjustment of the un-settled condition of the affairs of the Peni-The Mitchell (Indiana) hab and spoke nanufactory was consumed by fire tentiary, and on account of some official Wednesday morning-a total loss: failure the appointment of said Directors med at \$12,000; insured for \$2,500. was not confirmed on the part of the Sen-

ate. Therefore

of that institution. Laid over under the

By Mr. Garner: An act looking to the

sale of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. This bill calls upon the compa-

ny to make a full report in regard to the

financial condition of the road, its indebt-

ready to receive any proposition that the

company may see fit to make. The bill

proposes to purchase the stock together with

he franchises of the road, provided that

the State and company can agree upon

prices. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Keith: An act for the protec-

ion of the school fund. The bill provides

that when any person fails to psy taxes on

land it shall be levied against him and

authorizes the collector to advertise the

land for sale at the Courthouse door in

which the land lies. Passed first reading

and referred to Committee on Common

On motion of Mr. Frierson, the vote

On motion of Mr. Norman, House Joint

Resolution No. 212, appointing a committee to settle with the Railroad Receivers,

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 316; An act to incorporate the Grau-

ville Lodge No. 342 of Free and Accepted

Masons. Passed. No. 327: Bill to incorporate the Ward-

ens and Vestrymen of Grace Church, at

Mills and Manufacturing Company, also to

occrporate the town of Raleigh, with a

No. 440: An act for the protection of

No. 270: An act to provide for the publi-

No. 313: An act amendatory of an Act.

Peace for Robertson county. Rejected.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Justices and Jurors.

cation of decisions of the Supreme Court

Millers and persons going or sending to

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Mayor and five Aldermen. Passed.

No. 340: To incorporate the Raleigh

was taken from the table and adopted.

rejecting House bill No. 136, was with-

drawn for amendment.

Memphis. Passed.

of Tennessee. Rejected.

rejected.

charge.

Lindsley.

day week.

and Pitts.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ntil Tussday next.

pecial committees:

, Speaker Richards in the chair. Roll

all was dispensed with, as the slim atten-

The Speaker announced the following

On Mr. Hammer's educational investi-

gation resolution, Measrs. Hammer, Bos-

On Mr. Prosser's Blind Asylum resolu-

tion, Mesers, Prosser, White, of Greene,

By Mr. Waters: Resolution relative to

he State Armory on College Hill, isstruct-

ng the Treasurer to look after the same,

Adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Bosson: Resolution that the

House what changes, modifications or re-

uctions may, with safety to the financial

interest of the State, be made in the pres-

ent Revenue Laws of the State. Adopted

By Mr. Inman, of Cocke: Joint reso

proximo. Laid on the table by a vote of

By Mr. Prosser: Bill to amend Section of the Act of March 12, 1868, to establish

a Board of Commissioners for Sumner

issue 6 per cent, coupon bonds, not exceed-

ing \$20,000, to fund the indebtedness of the

ounty. Passed first reading and referred

to Committee on Finance and Ways and

By Mr. Kercheval: Bill increasing the

each conviction for misdemeanor when de-

Passed first reading and referred to Com-

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

lly examined and reported upon,

Ways and Means,

referred to Committee on Judiciary.

ion to adjourn sine die on the 14th

oder a suspension of the rules,

2 ayes to 24 noes.

mittee on Judiciary.

pany. Passed first reading.

inpuroller be requested to inform the

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

dance showed that no quorum was present.

cinnati, has purchased a fine stones Assembly, That we most respectfully en-quire whether the official information of said appointment has been sent to the front building on the north side of Fourth street, between Elm and Plum streets. Thirty thousand barrels of corn have Senate, and if not, that such information been shipped from Lexington, Ky., in the be furnished as it will enable this house Inst two months to the distillers of Bourto take immediate action for the adjustment bon and Harrison counties. of the long neglected difficulties hanging opon the interests of the State on account The Union Pacific Railroad Company

The Methodist Book Concern, of Cin-

is now pushing the construction of temporary bridges across the Missouri River at Omaha, and will soon be able to move an enormous quantity of freight awaiting transportation West. A spirit of discontent is declared to be spreading in Paris. It is said that the government, with suicidal zeal, presses and

multiplies prosecutions for opinion's sake. It is noticeable that these telegrams come from London, as it is not likely they could e sent from Paris. There is a growing interest manifested in the cultivation of tobacco in Northern Georgia. The climate and soil are found to be in no way inferior to that of Virginia, and some specimens manufactured at

tally wounding of Colbert. Grayson was Clarksville will compare favorably with the best Lynchburg chewing tobacco. Miss Knowles, of Mt. Vernon, India na school-mistress, aged twenty-six, has recovered \$3,000 damages of Mr. S. S. Dryden, of Kokomo, a widower, for breach of promise. As Mr. D. offered the prosecutrix \$2,000 to settle the case without a trial,

the Rokomo Tribune thinks the damage too A Washington dispatch to New York says that the British Legation has at length produced a bill against the United States government as an offset to the Alabama laims, amounting to \$45,000,000, being for damages alleged to have been sustained by British subjects in the South during the

The Russian Legation in Washington leny the report that \$2,000,000 of the Alaska purchase money was expended in securing the good will of Senators and Congressmen for the passage of the Appropriation Bill, Six millions of the parchase money has already been paid.

rebellion.

Leprosy is reported to be spreading at a fearful rate in the Sandwich Islands, and the government is urged to adopt severe measures, in order to check the disease which is believed to have been introduced by the immigrants from China. This de scription of leprosy is considered contagious, and, unless its progress can be arwill in fifteen years' time be depopulated

A Washington special says: Severa Radical lobbyists, who have been arabout to leave his home and emigrate to ranging for material aid from the government to support their projects, have rived at in consequence of the reproaches | been bold enough to seek Grant's countenance and favor. It is honorable to him to record that they were dismissed with

a stern rebuke. At Portsmonth, New Hampshire, three tenements on Bridge street and a bowling alley and a building on Hanover street, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. Several families were rendered homeless. The loss is \$7,000. which is fully covered by insurance.

A terrible explosion occurred Thursday in the Arley Mine Colliery, near Wegan, England. Three hundred men were the pit at the time, most, if not all, whom have perished. Thirty-two bodies thus far have been recovered. Hundreds of relatives of the dead are gathered at the mouth of the pit, and the scene i heartrending.

Ex-King George of Hanover denie most emphatically that he intends to take his seat in the British House of Lords. He says he wants to get his throne back, and that he will never take any steps which might involve a forfeiture of his rights to the crown of Hanover.

A new "whisky" question has been raised. Rats, in violation of law, have eaten \$200 worth of stamps off whisky barrels in a Dubuque distillery. A vigilant detective has reported the act, and the Commissioner's decision is wanted.

The War Department has issued an order that no permanent barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, officers' stales, piers of wharves shall be erected but by order of the Secretary of War and according to the plan directed by him and no alteration shall be made i any public building without authority from the War Department.

A Washington dispatch says: Secre tary McCulloch has nearly completed his annual report, and has fixed on his estimates of revenue to be raised for the next fiscal year at two hundred and fifty million of dollars. This estimate is one hundred and thirty-one millions less than that made for the present fiscal year.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phanix says: Gov. Scott will doubtless recommend, in his message (and the Legislature, it is presumed, will carry it out) to fund the terest on bonds due up to July last. It s understood that North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee have made similar arrangements The incoming taxes will, he thinks, be sufficient to meet the inter-

The Secretary of the Treasury has or dered collectors of internal revenue, in all cities where an assistant United tates Treasurer or designated depository nder the act of 1804 is located, to dis ntinue their deposits in national banks n the first of December, and thereafter deposit only in the United States subreasury.

The Supreme Court for New York city has recently decided that although in prize cases the United States Courts had asserted the right to treat the Rebels as belligerents, yet that civil contracts between parties North and South were not dissolved by the war, as the United States retained jurisdiction all over the country, and that a summons served during the rebellion upon a person in New Orleans would be sufficient to sustain a judgment against him as a party in a suit brought a the United States in New York,

Speaking of Gen. George H. Thomas port on the condition of Tennessee afars, the Chicago Times says : The reort has nothing to say about the crimes f the Brownlow government. Correscondents of Radical newspapers have structing the Comptroller to issue his waajority of the citizens of the State, but last session. Laid over under the rules. Gen. Thomas seems to be ignorant of them.

A Washington special of the 25th says: Great surprise is manifested over the ap-pointment of G. B. Williams as Supervisor or Indiana, since it has transpired that his brother is now Collector of Internal Revenue in the Eighth District of that State, in which office he was deputy at the time of his appointment. The office was created to put a check on Collectors and

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28,-The steamer Oaston is reported sunk in Lake Michigan, lives lost. No particulars. Democratic principles in Spain

THE FRANCHISE

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE LAW."

These acts or constitutional ordinances have been sanctioned by the consti-The case of Ridley vs. Sherbrook, in which their validity has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State, has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that they violated the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The question is therefore an open, pending question, and the subject of legitimate dis-Resolved by the Senate of this General

In substance and effect these ordinances declare that no citizen of the State who has borne arms against the United States voluntarily "in the late rebellion" or given encouragement, aid, comfort, or counsel to the same, or who has accepted or sought office under the late Confederate States or under any insurrectionary State with intent to aid said rebellion, or who has voluntarily supported any government hostile to the United States by money, property, influence, persuasion, or in any whatever, shall have the right to vote edness, amount of stock taken in, etc. It sale provides that the road be sold to the highest bidder, and that the State is now ordinances provide for a registration of in any election of public officers. These al' the voters of the State; they author ize the Governor to appoint a Registrar for each county empowered to give a certificate to each applicant, declaring the right of the person therein named to vote; they declare that no person shall be entitled to vote who does not obtain such certificate, and that the Registrar shall not issue such certificate to any person who does not file an affidavit with the Registrar denying that he has ever committed the political offenses or done the acts specified in the ordinances, and who does not also obtain and file with the Registrar the affidavits of "two unconditional Union men," that they verily believe the applicant has not been "guilty of the disqualification" set forth in these ordinances; they also provide that the Registrar shall hear testimony against the right of the applicant and award a certificate or reject the application according to the weight of the testimony. These acts further provide that when

> rregularity has intervened in the registration of voters in any county, the Governor may set aside the registration. These ordinances, though by their terms they may be construed to embrace the whole past life of the applicant, yet specifically they embrace offenses committed or acts done in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 in "the late rebelion." As they involve the rights of perhaps more than one hundred thousand citizens of the State, and the very existence of elective government, they deserve the earnest and dispassionate consideration of every person who values chartered rights and elective govern-

shall be made to appear that fraud or

No. 365; A bill to legalize the official acts of Issac R. Reeder, Justice of the The Constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee, prior to the late war, had declared the causes for which the citi-Bill No. 313: To incorporate the Knoxzens of the State could be deprived of the ville Marble and Mining Company, to have | right of suffrage, and had established the capital stock of \$50,000 with the privilege mode of proceeding by which it could be of increasing the sum to \$500,000. Passed done. The Constitution declares that no and ordered to be transmitted to the other freeman should be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, "liberties or No. 303: An act to incorporate the Warprivileges, or exiled or outlawed, or in ren Chronicle Printing Company, to have a any manner destroyed or deprived of Mr. Lindsley offered an amendment that Mr. Lindsley offered an amendment that the stockholders shall be responsible for all debts of the company. The bill was all debts of the company. The bill was English charter, is declared by an able No. 308: An act to surrender the Mccommentator on the Constitution of the Minnville and Manchester railroad to the United States, to be no more than an stockholders. The Judiciary Committee amplification of the provision of the Conamended the bill by striking out the word stitution of the United States, which destockholders" and inserting "company." clares that no man shall be deprived of Mr. Lindsley said : The Receiver of that ife, liberty or property but by the due road is the Receiver of another road. He process of law, that is, by the judgment has taken possession of that road and is of a court of competent jurisdiction actrunning it for his own use. He is to charge himself and to say what shall be to the established forms of the Constitu charged. There is nothing being paid over to the State. He is a contractor of the Southwestern railroad, and his hands that the L gislature may pass laws to are allowed to go over the road free of Mr. Parker made a few remarks in desnee of the road and in reply to Senator After some discussion from several other Senators, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Parker, made the special order for Mon-The Senate then adjourned notil next The House was called to order at 10 A.

ng under pre-existing law and according tion. The Constitution provides, also, deprive persons convicted of infamous crimes of the right of suffrage. Under this provision of the Constitution the Legislature did enact that persons guilty of murder, larceny, perjury, arson, burglary forgery, and of certain other specified elonies, should, on due conviction there of, be deprived of the right to vote or to give evidence. It has been long estab ished in England and in the United States that no other evidence can be introduced to exclude a person from giving evidence on the ground of the commis sion of a specific crime, than the record of his conviction of such crime. The court cannot arrest the progress of the trial on hand for the purpose of trying Mr. Faulkner obtained leave of absence the witness of a crime which excluded him, and which was committed perhaps in another county. The court cannot ar-rest a trial for larceny to try the witness on a charge of perjury, without giving the witness the benefit of any constitutional forms and safeguards. It is upon the same ground that no voter can be excluded on the ground that he has been guilty of one of the felonies enumerated in the Code, without the production of the record of his conviction. If he could be excluded without the production o the record of his conviction, the register of voters, or the ministerial officer who holds the election, might be required to try the citizen claiming the right to vote, on the charge of murder, perjury, larceny, or other felonies specified in the statute, without the constitutional safeguards provided in criminal proceedings. The record of the conviction of the voter of any of the enumerated felonies, is conclusive that he has been lawfully deprived of the right to vote. There can be no other lawful evidence of the deprivation of the county. The bill authorizes the Board to right to vote on the ground of commission of crime, than the sentence of a court of

fees of Attorneys-general, as follows for officer who excludes him. fendant pays the cost, \$10, for each A citizen who is deprived of the right conviction for felony, when defendant pays the costs, \$20 Passed first reading and to vote by the conviction and sentence of a constitutional court acting under preexisting law, is deprived of his right "by By Mr. Kercheval: Bill amending the Criminal Laws of the State, with regard to carrying and using deadly weapons? terms, and can never vote unless he be lawfully restored. By Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby : Bill to in-

founded on crime without the pro-

duction of the record of conviction is

This forfeiture of constitutional rights, corporate the Memphis Preserving Comthis disability, this disqualification, this punishment, is inflicted on persons duly By Mr. Prosser: Joint resolution in convicted as before stated of certain had much to say about the crimes of the rant to Rhum & Bailer for \$242, for Ger- enumerated felonies, but the statute does government, and of its outrages upon the | man printing ordered by the House at the | not embrace all felonies or any misdemeanor. It does not embrace treason or seditious libels, or seditious speeches. It The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. does not embrace any of the political judiciary. his daughters by a chance ride and came | read as if Anna Dickinson, or some other | Poston to the effect that all action on the | offenses or acts required to be denied Omnibos Bill" be postponed until a Joint | and disproved by these "elective fran-Select Committee thoroughly investigates chise acts." There was no statute of the before the House of Lords on a bill of moved the same place. He left again on Tuesday them. There is a mixture of cant, mal before the House of Lords on a bill of the condition of the roads to which State of Tennessee in force in the years attainder. He was tried, attained and the condition of the roads to which State of Tennessee in force in the years. it was entered by the citizens and it was bosh in the report, which is altogether aid has been granted, and the manner in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, which inflicted a executed. A distinguished commentator which the bonds already loaned have been used, was reported back from the Committee on Internal Improvements, with the suggestion that no further action on the esolution was necessary, as Senate bill 02 (the Omnibus Bill) had already been ion to the Committee on Finance and such penalty on any of the offenses or proceedings in relation to the said attain-Mr. Poston moved to refer the resolu

Mr. Cordell moved, in lieu, to refer it Mr. Poston moved to lay Mr. Cordell's metion on the table. The vote stood, aves 24; noes 30. No quorum voting. Adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

frage. Neither the authority of the State or of the United States, had given that notification by duly promulgated THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF "THE law of the impending penalty which is the basis of all criminal responsibility. But after the war was at an end, after the great mass of those who had fought with most determined will against the United States, had laid down their arms and, proclaiming their anxiety for the preservation of law and order, and for the re-establishment of peaceful industry, had iscouraged all irregular and lawless war, and all violation of the laws of the United States, after the courts of the United States were open in all the States, and offenders in all the States were subject to arrest and to trial, without the slight est resistance to the execution of the

law, after the Chief Magistrate of the

United States, had issued and they had

accepted the benefit of a proclamation of

amnesty, discharging them forever from

all penalties, forfeitures and disabilities,

thereof be deprived of the right of suf-

which they may have incurred for and by reason of the commission of any political offense against the United States, and restoring them to any rights which they may have for feited, then and not till then the constituted authorities of the State of nnessee by retrospective oaths, estabperhaps a hundred thousand citizens of the State, not for offenses against the State, but for offences against the United States, which had been pardoned by the Executive of the United States. Have the constituted authorities of the State the rightful jurisdiction to punish

pardoned offenses against the United

States by retrospective statutes or ordinances? In tranquil times it would be declared with hardly a dissenting voice that all statutes and constitutional provisions which exiled or outlawed or in any manner destroyed any citizen, or which deprived him of his liberty by imprisonent, or of his estate or any part of it by forfeitures or fines, or which deprived him of the right to hold office under the government, to give evidence in the courts, to vote in public elections, to sue in the courts for injuries to his person, his property or his character, or which deprived him of any civil or political rights previously possessed and enjoyed, on the ground that he had committed offenses against the State, prior to the passage of such statutes or ordinances were prohibited by the Constitution of the United States as retrospective penal enactments or ex post facto laws. It is immaterial whether these statutes or ordinances proceed from an ordinary egislature or from the delegates of the

ople in convention assembled according the requirements of a pre existing enstitution The Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall pass any ex post facto law or bill of attainder. which the people of the State might were not so the delegates of the people | evil example, not because it was a rein convention assembled, might grant

titles of nobility, abrogate all contracts, and enact ex post facto laws and bills of attainder without restraint. The punishment of citizens by depriving them of their civil or political rights by constitutional provisions ordained for the punishment of offenses committed prior to the passage of such ordinances are of no more validity than an ordinary act of the legislature enacted under similar circumances and for like purposes. The elective franchise act passed in 1866-7, for the deprivation of the citizen of rights for offences committed or acts done i 1861.'2, '3 and '4 are therefore prohibited by the Constitution, whether they are legislative acts or constitutional provisns. But if such statutes were not retroactive in operation, if the offences set forth in these statutes were punishable by the express terms of statutes by deprivation of the right to vote a d hold office, such acts would be void and of no legal validity because they would be acts of attainder. They would be acts of attainder because they would punish citizens for alleged crime without a trial by the judicial branch of the government. The whole work of deprivation for alleged crime has been accomplished by the law-ordaining department of the government, and by the executive de-partment. The judicial branch of the government has been wholly excluded. So long as the prohibition in the Constitution, of bills of attainder stands, no citizen can be deprived of civil or political rights or privileges, or be otherwise punished on account of offenses committed without a constitutional trial by the judicial branch of the government. The "elective franchise acts" deprive the citizen of his rights on the ground of offenses committed in "the late rebellion" without a trial. These acts, therefore,

of liberty.

are acts of attainder and probibited by the Constitution of the United States. The precedents of such enactments by the parliament of England from time to time in the progress of cen turies, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States almost from its foundation to the present time, amply sustain these positions. Some of them may be referred to, and first, as to parliamentary attainders. In the twenty-eighth year of Henry

the Eighth a bill of attainder was enacted against the "late Earl Kildare" and others. This special act declared that the "late Earl and his aiders, abetters, confederates and adherents in his traiter ous acts and purposes, should be and stand attainted and convicted of high treason," and that the conviction should be as "strong and effectual against the adherents and confederates as if they had been specially named." It is possible that the punishment ordered to be executed by the judgment of parliament, might have been the same which would competent jurisdiction, organized under have been adjudged against them by the the Constitution, and any exclusion Court of King's bench, acting under existing laws for the punishment of treason, without the authority of law, and entitles | but this sentence of parliament was an the rejected voter to damages against the act of attainder, because it was a special law made for the occasion, adjudging punishment without a regular trial by the court, to which should have been submitted the facts of the case and the law involved. If this judgment of parliament due process of law," 'by the law of the had been certified to the Court of King's land" in the constitutional sense of the bench for execution, and the adherents had been brought before that tribunal by habeas corpus, no indictment would have been filed against them, but they would have been asked if they had anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be executed upon them. The udgment of parliament left sothing to be ried by the Court of King's bench, but the fact of adherence to the Earl. Par-

liament usurped the jurisdiction of the In the thirteenth year of Charles the iset the Earl of Strafford was brought who adhered to the British crown in the struggle. The treaty of peace provided that no further prosecutions on account of the part citizens had taken in the war forfeiture of the right to vote as a punish- on the laws of England states that he ment for any of the offenses set forth in | was attainted and executed "on a should be instituted. Able and prominent the acts of 1866-7, or as a punishment for the commission of any political of fense against the United States. There men in all the States took ground against its continuance and maintained that the un was no act of Congress in 1861, 2, 3, or attainder was afterwards reversed; the obtained the ascendancy in any quarter 1864, which authorized the infliction of reversing statute declaring that "all the during the war, did not justify lawless acts set forth in the acts of 1866-7, by action of either State or Federal courts. back to the Committee on Internal Im- No law of the State of Tennesses or act to the intent that the same should not be of Congress notified the citizens of the visible to future ages, or be brought into State in advance that if they bore arms example to the prejudice of any persons against the United States, or sought of. whatever." This nobleman, according fice in any insurrectionary government to the commentator, perished by an exagainst the United States, or aided the post facto law and the proceeding by

bill of attainder.

NEW SERIES---NO. 81 lute character of Charles. He was there- that they proposed to condemn citizen upon seized in the streets of London by | without preordained law, without a judisome persons, who assaulted and wound- | cial trial and to "disfranchise them in the ed him in the face with the intent to disface of the Constitution. If the Legisla- onis's pistor shattering the limb dreedfully, figure him. The authors of the assault | ture could disfranchise any number fled to the continent, and Parliament citizens by general description, it might passed an act of attainder against them, soon confine all the voters to a small adjudging that the offenders should re- number of partizans and establish an oliturn by a given day and surrencer themgarchy. If it may, without a trial, banish
selves for trial on nain of pernetual exile.

all whom circumstances may render ob all whom circumstances may render oband in case of failure, that they should | noxious, no man can be safe against a pre stand attainted of felony, and suffer and vailing faction. The name of line ty forfeit accordingly. There was no law in applied to such a government was a existence to punish this assault in the mockery." During the period which manner it was adjudged to be punished elapsed between the treaty of peace in adversary. Mr. Bloom was soon after exby this act of Parliament. It was an ex | 1783 and the adoption of the Constitution post facto law and an act of attainder. in 1787, the popular judgment became In the reign of William the Third, Sir | settled against the policy, and the Orleans. John Fenwick was indicted for conspir- results were manifest. The Constiing to assassinate King William and tution of the United States provides that bring on a French invasion, but it was all legislative power shall be vested in the Benjamin Woodbridge, in which Woodfound impossible to convict him in the | hands of one body of men; all judicial established courts, for the act of 7th powers in the hands of another body of hight with awords, and without seconds. William, just then enacted, required two men; and all executive nower in the Woodbridge's body was found at daylight William, just then enacted, required two men; and all executive power in the witnesses to convict in cases of treason. bands of an executive. No and but one could be procured. The branch can exercise the powers be prosecution in the regular court was longing to either of the others. This abandoned and a bill of attainder brought division of power had been advocated in in Parliament. Each house allowed the France by Montesquier, and able writers introduction of much proof that was inin other countries, as a fundamental feature admissible in the courts. They allowed of a just and free government. It had the introduction of proof of what the been maintained and partially executed in wife of the accused had said and done, and what had been given in evidence in never been completely and practically another proceeding, to which Fenwick was not a party and at which he was not present. The act of 7th William requiring two witnesses, was not com adoption of the Constitutions of the States plied with. The proof was insufficient about the same time. to convict him of treason in the established courts of the kingdom. The counsel of Fenwick urged in vain that the

This division of power was intended to rohibit the consolidation of all power, legislative, executive and judicial, in the statutes of England defined the crime of hands of one body of men, or of one man, treason, established the proof required to and to restrain the action of depraved convict in such cases and prescribed the mode of trial. They urged in vain that the accused was in the hands of the pubof the Constitution did not content them lic authorities, subject to be proceeded selves with this general prohibition of against in the established courts, and that the great charter gave him a trial by the provision that the legislative doa jury of his peers and the law of the partment should not exercise judicial power. By the special prohibition of "If these Parliamentary attainders come in fashion,'s said one of hi ex post facto laws and bills of attaincounsel, "we shall not know what is der, they intended to declare, and did treason, what is evidence, nor where or declare, more explicitly, that neither how we are to be tried." The bill of Congress or any State should exile, out attainder was carried in the House of law, or in any manner destroy any citi Lords by a majority of seven, and in the | zen, or deprive him of any established House of Commons the vote stood a huns | rights, civil or political, by forfeitures or | Polignec; Madame de Polignec returned dred and eighty-nine for attainting him disabilities inflicted for offenses commit- the salutation to Madame de Nesle. They and one hundred and fifty-six against it. ted, unless such forfeitures and disabilities were incurred by the violation of The pistols were loaded, and it was ar-laws previously enacted, and unless such ranged that the two rivals should walk to-He perished on the scaffold. The historian Macauly says in regard to the attainder of Fenwick, that "however cleartorfeitures and disabilities were declared | ward one another as far as a scarf, with ly political crime may have been defined and enforced by the judicial department permission to fire at any time during the by ancient laws, a man accused of it is of the government. It was believed and declared at the time of the formation of not to be tried by a crowd of eager polithe Constitution, that the legislative ticians of whom he can challenge none, branch was the strongest, and that the tog mist in the shoulder. This duel even with cause; who have no judge to guide them; who are allowed to come in judicary was the weakest of the three departments, and that the greatest danger Dake to the feet of Madame de Neals. and go out as they chose; who hear as much or as little of the accusation or de in the future operation of the government fense as they choose; who are exposed to would be, that it would be overthrown in every kind of corrupting influence duits independent action, or be suspended for No respectable authority has ever held ring the investigation; who cheer one periods of time, or that the judges would ment which it occasioned, are too well that the word "State" did not embrace orator and cough down another; who are become the service instruments of the known to require repeating. the people of the State in any capacity aroused from sleep to cry aye or no; and other departments, as many of them had In 1808 Henry Clay fought with old who are hurried from their suppers half | been during the reig choose to organize themselves. If this drunk to divide. It was unjust and of Stuarts in England. The Constitution two or three shots, and both were slightly therefore attempted to establish the introspective act, but because it was an act dependence of the judicary, and crected for many years a member of Congress from eminently judicial and performed by a a bulwark for that purpose, by the power body destitute of all judicial qualities." given to declare acts of Congress in con-The act of Parliament by the authority of which Fenwick suffered, was an act other provisions. In support of the same general purof attainder, because he was tried by pose, the framers of the Constitu-Parliament and not by the established

tion mitigated the rigor of the comcourts of the kingdom which had jurismon law in regard to political offen diction of the case, and it was a retrospective statute because it changed the ses. They cut off that legion of conrules of evidence in that case and nunstructive treasons by which so many able ished the accused upon testimony upon and virtuous men had perished in the which he could not have been convicted and punished at the time the alleged of principle of the common law which coruse was committed. He was not guilty treason, and prevented them from receivby the pre-existing law, but was adjudged guilty by special law made for the occa ing and transmitting estates by inon and after the offense was committed heritance. They required two witnesses Another English historiau declares that to any overtact of treason before a conviction would be had and maintained. the attainder and execution of Fenwick was a blot upon the character of the They limited confiscation to the life of those whose estates were subject to con-Whigs who were the avowed champions fiscation. They provided by amend-After the effort and the failure of the | ment, that the arrest for crime should be novement to restore the house of Stuart to the throne of England, in 1745, cused should be informed of the nature and Parliament enacted a law, providing for ot committed in that county, and the have compulsory process to obtain witlaws of England gave the accused the nesses in his power; that he should be entitled to a speedy public trial in the right to be tried in the county in which the offense was committed. They were district in which the offense was comtried in London, county of Middlesex. mitted; that the district should be The historian Smollet characterized this previously catablished by law, and law as an ex post facto law, inflicting an | that excessive bail should not be reenormous wrong on the accused, because | quired, nor excessive fines imposed, deprived them of the right to be tried nor cruel nor unusual punishments in the county in which the offense was | inflicted. It is unquestionable that the committed, and because it was enacted prohibition of the exercise of judicial after the commission of the crime of power by the legislative or executive departments, the provisions for the independence of the judiciary; the elaborate

which he was charged. In the eleventh year of George II, sixty voters of the borough of New Shore- and detailed provisions for the security ham, were deprived of the right to vote of the people against groundless and opby a special act which named them. pressive prosecutions and the provisions They were deprived of their rights on against ex post facto laws and bills of the grounds of bribery at an election for attainder, constitute altogether the most nembers of Parliament. There was an prominent and remarkable feature in the Constitution of the United States. The existing law which punished bribery by deprivation of the right to vote, but this | wise men who framed the Constitution, considered them all necessary for the act was a bill of pains and penalties, safety and liberty of the people of the (which is embraced by the Constitution United States, for some of the ablest of in the phrase, "bill of attainder,") because these sixty voters were deprived of them declared that the greatest engine of despotism in all countries was the power their rights as a punishment for the of punishing individuals. Washington, rime of bribery without a trial by the established courts. Madison and others were guilty of trea-By a subsequent act the whole of the son against the King of Great Britain, oters of the borough of Cricklade were according to the theory of the British eprived of the electoral rights on ac-Constitution and the doctrine of the perount of the prevalence of bribery in etuity of natural allegiance. They had, that borough. Wooddeson, a commeny a successful revolution, escaped an tator on the laws of England, says that c post facto law transferring their "these acts may be properly classified trial from the American States to the nder the head of bills of pains and penounty of Middlesex and city of London. Like wise and brave and magnanimous It therefore appears that parliamentary nen, as they were, they determined not adgments were sometimes rendered in to lat into the government principles and he presence of the accused, sometimes in practices which might be used in the the absence of the accused. Sometimes nost unjustifiable manner to detroy

evidence was introduced, sometimes there

was none; sometimes there was no pre-

astifiable course of the tories when they

Marion, of South Carolina, Henry, Jef-

and prove fatal to themselves."

give to future generations all the security vious law to punish the party as he was punished, and sometimes there was; that against oppressive, arbitrary and summa-Parliament proceeded by no fixed form or ry prosecutions, which, under similar reumstances, they would ask for themaw, and the proceedings were generally haracterized by violence and passion and shibited the appearance of malignity and WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO -Senator persecution. It also appears that hi is of Morton, of Indiana, it is said, will take attainder were enacted against bodies of the lead in certain measures. He will men who were named and against bodies present a bill for the redemption of greenf men who were not named. acks, and he will urge that gold sales be discontinued, and the gold surplus be ap-propriated for the redemption of legal tea-Wooddeson states that the exercise of he power of making the law for eases ers. His bill will fix the time for beafter they arose and inflicting punishment ginning redemption, January 1, 1871 without reference to any existing law, was shocking to the humanity of the peo-ple of England, and was found like Sisybacks will be worth their tace in gold. He will oppose in the meantime phus' stone to roll back on the promoters. any further contraction of the currency, During the war of 1776 the feeling and cancel all notes when presented for redemption. Gov. M. does not suppose that which that bloody and devastating conflict created, introduced, to some extent, his proposition, if carried out, will tend confiscation and deprivation of civil and to diminish currency, as gold and silver political rights, by test oaths; and legis-lative oders were anforced against those legal tender notes cancelled. The time for

in one year, others in three, and others is five years. - Washington Express, Nov. 24. THE NEW CABINET .- A correspond of the Baltimore Goodle states that "while Gen. Schofield was canvassing the Senate nominated as Secretary of War, a Radical retaliations. They declared that this course would "let into government, prin- he was utterly opposed to placing miliiples and practices which would in the ing their commissions; but, under the peculiar circumstances, he thought the rule | bags of sea island cotton. This sh erson, Madison and Washington of Virginia, were among those who took part epauletted gentry are to be excluded at capacity would amount to about three against these measures. Gen. Hamilton, least from the Cabinet, and effectually distinguished. of New York, stated in a speech, that all poses of Schofield and Porter. Gen. Grant, In the standard correspondent of the Lons don Times is lamenting the progress of Democratic principles in Spain

To the same, or supported it by money, been most distinguished in accomplishing the progress of manner, they should, on due conviction

To the same, or supported it by money, been most distinguished in accomplishing the revolution, were opposed to this system of retaliatory measures.

In the reign of Charles the Second, a been most distinguished in accomplishing the revolution, were opposed to this system of retaliatory measures.

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The said the progress of the same, or supported it by money, property or influence, or in any other member of Parliament (Sir John Coven. the revolution, were opposed to this system of retaliatory measures. He said

beginning redemption will not be insisted

on, some Congressmen favoring beginning

their descendants. They intended t

York city between Lieut Featherstone augh, of the Severy-sixth, and Capt. McPherson, of the Forty-second British Regiment, in regard to the manner of enting an ear of corn, one contending ha the eating was from the cob, and the other that e grain should be on off from the cob before eating. Lieut. Featherston-hattgh ost his right arm, the ball from he antigo much so that it has to be amounted. In 1797 Hon. George Thatcher, a Representative from Massechusetts, was challenged by Mr. Biogni, of Tennessee, for a while abed, and tressed it with contempts on-richente, promising to write to his wife ject. The peculiar treatment afforded great pelled from Co gress for treasonable transctions with the Spanish Governor of New In 1728 a doub took place on Buston Common between Henry Phillips and bridge was killed. It was fought by moonnext morning, and great excitement was created. Phillips escaped on a man-of-

war, then in the harbur, and died in France, suffering all the horrors of re-Mademoiselle de Maupin, a female duelist, was born in France in 1763. Whenever she desired to indulge in a frolic, or revenge an insuit, she laid aside the femile England and other states, but had and assumed the trate attire. One evening being at a masked ball given at the Palais established in the very structure of the Royal by Mon-leur, the King's brother government before the adoption of the and, as usual, disguised as a man, she in constitution of the United States, and the | dulged in some freedom toward a lady of rank, which was ill received, and called forth the indignation of three of the lady's friends, who invited the intruder to accompany them down to the garden. La Maupia complied on the instant, drew her sword, engaged the three champions suceessiviy and laid them all tifeless on the ground. Then coolly returning to the and turbulent majorities against weak ball-room, she made herself known to His and helpless minorities. But the framers Royal Highness, and obtained a frae

REMARKABLE DUELS.

Some interesting ininterior Facts— Bus by 8m neut Men-Expires of Female Buclists—How everdy Johnson Lost an eye, etc. In the year 1777 a duel occured in New

In the "good old days" of France, the passage of the bills of attainder by bladame de Nesle, brought up in an ol chat-au in Anjou, was very beautiful and very romactic. She made her first appearance at the petits soupers of the Regency as a Bachan e, sexted between the Duchess of Berry and Madame Duverne. She soon became the rival of Madame de Poliguac in the affections of Richelieu, and she challenged her antagonist to single combat. The duel took place near the Pore Mailtot. Madame de Nesle saluted Madame de were attended by two squires as witnesses, advance. Madame de Neale fired first. without effect; Madame de Poliguac reserved her fire, and wounded her anested a great sensation but it did not bring backs the inconstant The famous duel between Burr and Hamilton took place in July, 1804. The details of which, and the intense excitewounded. A duet between Mr. McDuffie

place in 1822. The former received a suvere wound in the back, which lamed him for life. The papers of the day were filled with squibs and ridicule in regard to the duel, and Mr. McDulle's wound, though it proved no joke to him, crusing a sort of gait resembling the spring-halt of an old man, from which he suffered till death, in Graham, Major Noah's assistant on the

National Advocate, lost his life in 1827, at progress of centuries. They abolished that the dueling ground at Hoboken, with Bartoo, the son-in law of Elward Livingstone, rupted the blood of persons attainted of in a dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards. Reverdy Johnson, our present Minmer

. Regland, but an eye by the religind of pi-cut ball, while practicing at a target. He was selected as the second, and expected to be exited on an mich, in a due route-aplation at Washington in 1943, which never took place. In 1842, a Mr. Cochrane, a young law

tudent, twenty years old, was killed near founded on affidavit; that the party ac- Wa-hington by Julian May, for some triffing or imaginary afficunt at an evening cause of the accusation against him; that party. Cochrane went to the field in a the trial of several of the noblemen and he should have the benefit of counsel; that couch and four, in high sperits, humming others, who were engaged in it, in the combatants county of Middlesex. The offense was evidence against himself; that he should were placed in position, and asked by their seconds if they were ready, Cochrane promptly answered "Yes!" towing up his it in the air. He was shot through the head at the first fire. Mr. May was afterward appointed a Lieutenant in the mounted rifles, and distinguished himself in the dexican war; hels now dead. In 1851 H. Bruligny, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, was chal-

enged and killed by a Mr. Commings, at New Orleans. The newspapers threw coniderable ridicule on the affair, saying Mr. B. received his adversary's shot somewhat o the rear, just above his hip joint. Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Col. Ramery in one about a

servant; Mr. Festherstone in one about a goose; Gev. Barry was challenged by a Capt. Smith for declining wine at a dinner on a stesmboat, although the General pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick; Lieutenant Crowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon-sho AMERICAN'S LEPRISON OF IN SYRIA

A letter received in Washington from yria, dated Oct. 12, states that recently a party of Englishmen and two Americans were charged with having smuggled Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, arms into the interior for the purpose of overthrowing the government of the Sultan and placing it in the hands of the Pacha, who had just lost his succession to the viceroyalty of Egypt. The accused parties claim to have been surveying a new railroad route, and that their arms were for the purpose of defending their employees. At the date of the letter they were imprisoned at Damaseus. The American Consul-general for Syria, and Palestine had sent his consular clerk to he city to demand the release of the Americans and their delivery to him for trial, according to the provisions of existing treaties. The Outoman authorities, rightened at what they supposed to be a reasonable plot, thus far had refused to release the prisoners. The English consal seemed somewhat indifferent to the fate of his own countrymen. Our Consal General was endeavoring, while showng all proper respect for the Turkish government, to give the American prisoners such aid and counsel as was proper. The consular clerk was sent to the Turkish Governor General at Damasons, and it was supposed that, as he had experience in arranging similar difficulties at Joppa and Jerusalow, his present errand in be half of his countrymen would be success-Te believes that before this time green. ful without the necessity of resorting to formal diplomatic proceedings.

TAX ON WHINEEY.

It is said an effort is to be made by a whiskey Ring, having large amounts on hand, to raise it to \$2 per gallon. Commissioner Rollins thinks that Congress will not entertain the proposition, as his report hows that the receipts from the whiskey tax are largely in excess under the workings of the new law of the receipts for a corresponding period under the old \$2 law. It is said the receipts will reach the timates of the Committe of Ways and Means.

CHARLESTON AND LEVELSOON STRAM to ascertain if he would be confirmed if Line.-The News, with great satisfaction. announces that the steamship Golden Senator called upon Gen. Grant for his Hore, the first of the Liverpool line, has advice. The General frankly stated that cleared for her port of destination from Charleston, with a cargo of two thousand he was unterly oppositions while related five hundred and fifty-three bales of up-ing their commissions; but, under the land and one hundred and eighty-eight might be departed from. This fact was proven a superior freighter, and with a very recently stated as proof that the good run of cotton, well compressed, her

although having no power to decide who J. Marshal' Hare, socal cuttor of the